

Example of search on Diet for marine Family

Website: <https://www.mindat.org>

Case : Fragilariaceae

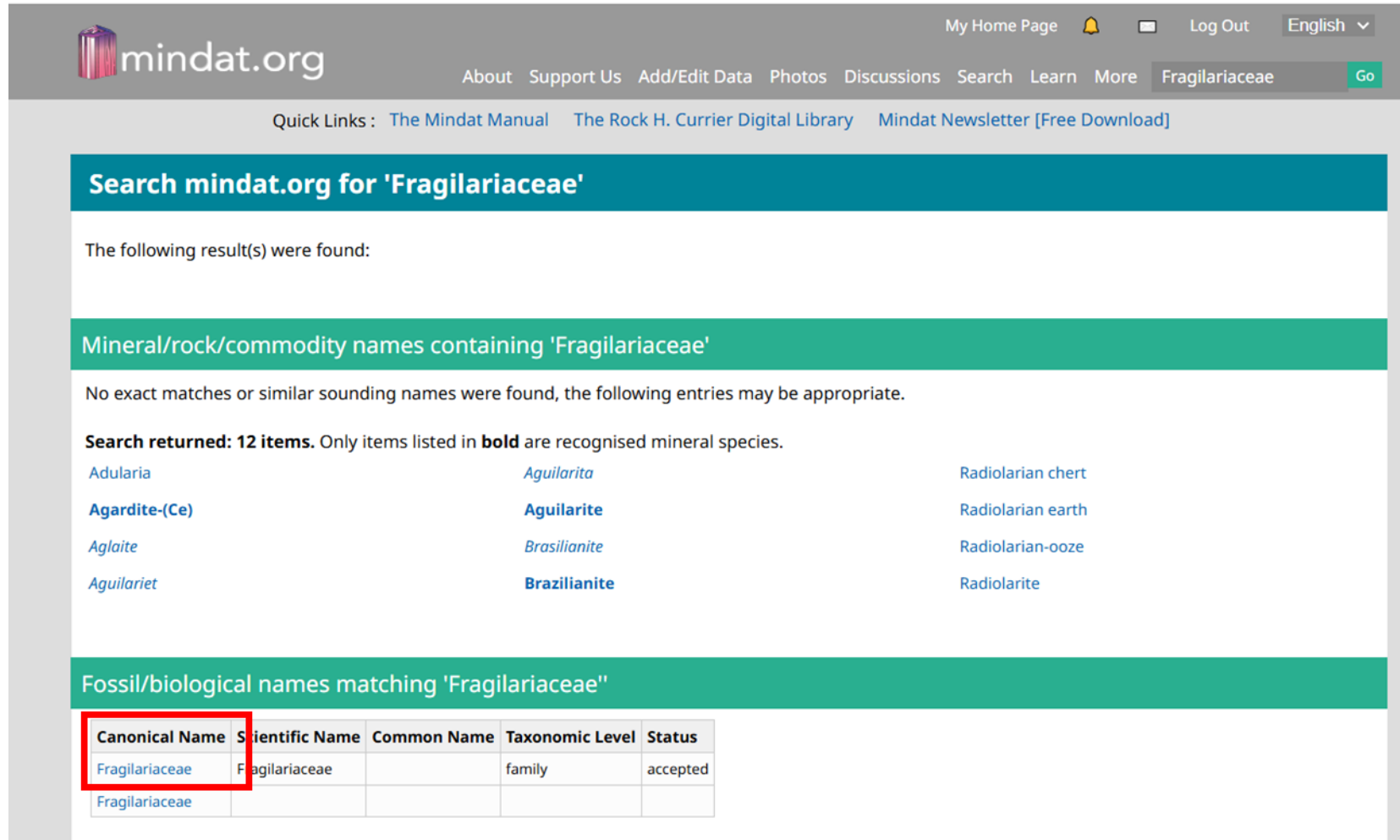
- The diet information can be retrieved from the link <https://www.mindat.org> according to the follow steps :

Step 1:



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the mindat.org website. The logo is on the left. On the right, there are links for 'My Home Page', a notification bell, a mobile menu icon, 'Log Out', and a language dropdown set to 'English'. Below these is a search bar containing the text 'Fragilariaceae' and a green 'Go' button. A red rectangle highlights the search bar and the 'Go' button. Below the navigation bar is a 'Quick Links' section with links to 'The Mindat Manual', 'The Rock H. Currier Digital Library', and 'Mindat Newsletter [Free Download]'.


Step 2:






The screenshot shows the search results page on mindat.org for the query 'Fragilariaceae'. The search bar at the top still contains the query. Below the navigation bar, a teal banner reads 'Search mindat.org for 'Fragilariaceae''. The text 'The following result(s) were found:' is displayed. Below this is a green banner with the heading 'Mineral/rock/commodity names containing 'Fragilariaceae''. The text 'No exact matches or similar sounding names were found, the following entries may be appropriate.' is shown. A summary line states 'Search returned: 12 items. Only items listed in **bold** are recognised mineral species.' Below this is a list of 12 items arranged in three columns. The first column contains 'Adularia', 'Agardite-(Ce)', 'Aglaita', and 'Aguilariet'. The second column contains 'Aguilarita', 'Aguilarite', 'Brasilianite', and 'Brazilianite'. The third column contains 'Radiolarian chert', 'Radiolarian earth', 'Radiolarian-ooze', and 'Radiolarite'. Below the list is another green banner with the heading 'Fossil/biological names matching 'Fragilariaceae''. At the bottom is a table with five columns: 'Canonical Name', 'Scientific Name', 'Common Name', 'Taxonomic Level', and 'Status'. The first row of the table is highlighted with a red rectangle and contains the values 'Fragilariaceae', 'Fragilariaceae', an empty cell, 'family', and 'accepted'. The second row contains 'Fragilariaceae' and empty cells for the other four columns.

Canonical Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Level	Status
Fragilariaceae	Fragilariaceae		family	accepted
Fragilariaceae				

Step 3:



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Quick Links : [The Mindat Manual](#) [The Rock H. Currier Digital Library](#) [Mindat Newsletter \[Free Download\]](#)

BETA TEST - Fossil data and pages are very much experimental and under development. Please report any problems

Fragilariaceae

Photos

Source Data	Source	ID	Link
	Global Biodiversity Information Facility ID (GBIF)	7149	https://www.gbif.org/species/7149
Rank	family		
Taxonomy (GBIF)	Life : Chromista : Ochrophyta : Bacillariophyceae : Fragilariales : Fragilariaceae		
Taxonomic Status (GBIF)	accepted		
Classification (GBIF)	Rank	Name	Author
	-	Eukaryota	
	-	Chrysophyta	
	class	Bacillariophyceae	Haeckel 1878
	order	Fragilariales	
	family	Fragilariaceae	
Scientific Name	Fragilariaceae		

Click on each of the four items (Chromista,Ochrophyta,Bacillariophycease,Fragilariales) of Taxonomy (GBIF) field one by one to pop up a window in Step 4, which may show the diet information.

Step 4:

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Bacillariophyceae



Photos

Description	<p>Diatoms (<i>diá-tom-os</i> 'cut in half', from <i>diá</i>, 'through' or 'apart'; and the root of <i>tém-n-ô</i>, 'I cut'.) are a major group of algae, specifically microalgae, found in the oceans, waterways and soils of the world. Living diatoms makeup a significant portion of the Earth's biomass: they generate about 20 percent of the oxygen produced on the planet each year, take in over 6.7 billion metric tons of silicon each year from the waters in which they live, and contribute nearly half of the organic material found in the oceans. The shells of dead diatoms can reach as much as a half-mile (800m) deep on the ocean floor, and the entire Amazon basin is fertilized annually by 27 million tons of diatom shell dust transported by east-to-west (easterly) transatlantic winds from the bed of a dried up lake once covering much of the African Sahara.</p> <p>From Wikipedia article at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bacillariophyceae, which is released under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share-Alike License 3.0.</p>				
Source Data	Source	ID	Link		
	Global Biodiversity Information Facility ID (GBIF)	7947184	https://www.gbif.org/species/7947184		
	PaleoBioDB ID (PBDB)	69587	https://paleobiodb.org/classic/checkTaxonInfo?taxon_no=69587		
Rank	class				
Taxonomy (GBIF)	Life : Chromista : Ochrophyta : Bacillariophyceae				
Taxonomy (PBDB)	Life : Bacillariophyceae				
Taxonomic Status (GBIF)	accepted				
Classification (PBDB,GBIF)	Rank	Name		Author	
	-	Eukaryota			
	-	Chrysophyta			
	class	Bacillariophyceae		Haeckel 1878	
Common Name	diatom				
Scientific Name	Bacillariophyceae				
Opinions (PBDB)	Name	Rank	Opinion	Evidence	Author
	Bacillariophyceae	class	belongs to Chrysophyta	stated without evidence	Shoshani et al., 1989
	Bacillariophyceae	class	belongs to Chrysophyta	implied	Cervato, 2005
	Bacillariophyceae	class	belongs to Heterokontophyta	implied	Taylor et al., 2008
Status (PBDB)	extant				
Taxon Size (PBDB)	7				
Extant Size (PBDB)	1 (14%)				
First Recorded Appearance	83.6 - 72.1 Ma Late/Upper Cretaceous				
Environment	marine,brackish,freshwater				
Diet	photoautotroph				
Taphonomy	silica				
Primary Reference (PBDB)	C. Cervato. 2005. personal opinion.				
Common Name(s)	Diatoms, Diatomées, Pennales, Featherlike Diatoms, 珅藻, Diatom, Raphid, Pennate Diatoms				
Wikipedia	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bacillariophyceae				